THE VACATED SEATS.

VIEWS AT ALBANY AND WASHINGTON. THE CONKLING MEN AT THE STATE CAPITAL EM-BARRASSED AND PERPLEXED-TACTICS OF THE ADMINISTRATION SUPPORTERS - OPINIONS OF SENATORS-CONSULTATIONS OF CONKLING'S AD-

HERENTS IN THIS CITY. The friends of Mr. Conkling in the New-York Legislature show a purpose to effect his reelection if possible, but are apparently at a loss to know what to do. The supporters of the President have not chosen candidates the vacant seats in the Senate, and will wait until the members have visited their constituents before taking decisive action. A TRIBUNE correspondent at Washington reports some plainly spoken comments of Senators upon Mr. Conkling's resignation. Mr. Conkling is expected in this city to-day or to morrow to take counsel with his friends here.

RUMOR AND CONJECTURE AT ALBANY. THE FRIENDS OF MR. CONKLING WITHOUT ANY SET-TLED PLAN OF ACTION, AND YET HOPING SOME-HOW TO EFFECT HIS REELECTION - GOVERNOR CORNELL UNWILLING TO BE A CANDIDATE-NO ADMINISTRATION CANDIDATE NAMED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, May 19 .- Governor Cornell officially notified both branches of the Legislature to-day that the State of New-York is not now represented in the the United States Senate. Balloting for the successors of Mr. Conkling and Mr. Platt will, therefore,

The postponement of the election from May 24 to May 31 was the subject of mutual congratulation among the Coukling men this afternoon and evening. change of attitude from that which they held in the fore part of the week, when were easerly arguing that an election must be held on May 24, tells the story plainly of their less of power in the Legislature. They are still making the same hesitating canvass for votes for Conkling and Platt that has characterized their course ever since the resignations were announced, but day by day this canvass is made with less persistence. No man among them appears to know Discouraged by this concealment of political design, some of them are beginning to look about for other candidates. Unless Mr. Conkling and Mr. Platt swiftly avow that they are candidates, it is the belief of most politicians here that they will be quietly dropped by their friends and new representatives of the Conkling wing of the party selected. It is argued by many Conkling men that a better siand can be made against the Administration party by setting aside Mr. Coukling and Mr. Platt. it is declared, have aroused such intense hostility against themselves among the Republican voters of the State by their attack on the National Administration, that few members of the Legislature can afford to risk their political future by voting for them. On the other hand, it is argued, there are Conkling men who have not engaged in the attack on the Administration who would be acceptable as candidates for the United States Senate to a large number of the members of the Legislature.

It is suggested that Governor Cornell is such man, and many of his friends are urging him to become a candidate; he has thus far steadily declined all such invitations, saying that as he had been elected Governor he ought to serve out his term, and that, moreover, he has no taste for the office of Senator. It is believed also that from having been in political alliance with ex-Senators Conkling and Platt for so many years, he would refrain from becoming a candidate for Senator if he desired the office till it was known beyond all doubt that they do not care for a reelection. Another wing of the Conkling men are talking about nominating Richard Crowley, who was a candidate in January last. One obstacle to this is Mr. Crowley's announcement through The Buffalo Commercial that Mr. Conkling and Mr. Platt ought to be unanimously reelected, and that he will not be a candidate. It will be perceived from the names of the candidates of the Conkling men mentioned that there is likely to be a revival of the division of their forces into two wings that prefled during the January struggle. These two the Arthur wing. In January the Cornell wing cured the election of its candidate, Thomas the strength of the Arthur wing has increased in the interval. One of its most prominent members, John F. Smyth, reached here to-day, and is busily sur-

Conkling and Platt are not candidates, If any one is determined to keep out of politics in the future, they say, it is Platt. Some credibility to a rumor that the United States Express Company, of which Mr. Platt is president, demanded recently that he should either resign the Senatorship or the presidency of the company. The chief stockholders of the company, it is said, complained that his absence in Washington was seriously detrimental to its interests. In the much-talked-of compromise between the Administration and the Conkling men, by which each is to have a Senatorship, it seems likely, therefore, that Mr. Platt will be dropped, rather than Mr. Conkling. But the men who have followed Conkling year after year and received offices and positions of power at his hands do not yet give up all hope of reelecting him to the Senate. They intend during the coming week to make a mighty struggle to reelect him. They will assemble here from all parts of the State and put forth all their influence in the Legislature to reelect him. They unquestionably yet have great influence. To-day their courage has been increased by the appointment by President Garfield of some of their leaders to the great Federal offices in the State. They declare that the evidence that the President intends to award patronage to the Conkling men as well as to those distinctively his rters will prevent any further desertions from their ranks. The Administration men are not frightened at this idea of the Conkling men creating a "boom" in their favor by bragging of the Federal appointments just made in their behalf by the President. The argument is made that the distribution of the offices in New-York State, but elected shall rule. If they should think at all on the matter, it would be that the President by awarding offices to both wings of the party ows a praiseworthy intention of healing differ ences in the party and not of perpetuating them.

The members of the Legislature, therefore, on returning to their homes Saturday, it is argued, will find Republican voters heartily supporting the National Administration and indifferent to its distribution of offices. But they are not indifferent, seemingly, to the attack made by Senator Conking to the Administration. This they resent keenly, and oppose vehemently the return of Senator Conking to the United States Senate, to continue his stack. Nor are they willing that any other well-known assarlant of the Administration shall be sent to Washington. Whatever men are sent to the fational Capital, they demand that their loyalty to the Administration must be beyond suspicion. The Administration leaders rely upon this state of mind of the average Republican voter in the State to return to Albany next Monday the members of the Legislature thoroughly steeled against the reelection of Conkling and Platt. The Administration men are not talking yet of candidates for United States Senator, deember of holding the election. Their main effort now to destroy all chance of Conkling and Platt's research. When that is clearly accomplished they will begin to think of other matters in the Senatorial sources.

of Mr. Conkling's idea that he could easily be reelected by the Republican Legislature. The declination of the Administration men to put their thumbs under the caucus screws at once dispelled this hope. Without their presence and acquiescence in the caucus determination a majority vote could not be secured in the Legislature. All through the week, therefore, the Conkling men have been attempting to persuade the Administration men to change their minds. The attempt thus far has not succeeded. It is generally believed that one caucus, perhaps two, of the Republican members of the Legislature will be held on Thursday next.

The hope of provoking some attack by the Administration upon the ex-President, and thus driving his friends and admirers to join forces with Senator Conkling.

It will fail of its purpose. The President has no quarrel with Senator Conkling, nor with the ex-President, He has been urged by indiscrect friends to-day to make public General Grant's letter to himself and his own reply, but has declined on the ground that the correspondence was private, and thus driving his friends and admirers to join forces with Senator Conkling.

MR. GLADSTONE UPHELD.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS REJECTS A HOSTILE MO-THEN HANDS, which is friends and admirers to join forces with Senator Conkling.

It will fail of its purpose. The President has no quarrel with Senator Conkling, nor with the ex-President has no tion growing the monetance of the Majority—Gambetta's ELECTION BILL PASSED—THE MONETARY CONFERENCE TAKES A LONG RECESS.

Lord Elcho's motion condemning the Irish Land bill has been rejected in the British that a President of the United States ought not to

MR. CONKLING'S FUTURE.

HIS CHANCES FOR MISCHIEF AS A PRIVATE CITIZEN -IIIS RIDICULOUS ATTITUDE IF RETURNED TO THE SENATE.

INV TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, May 19.-The Washington dispatches sent to THE TRIBUNE of last Monday, the day on which Mr. Conkling's resignation was made known to the public, contained the following

One Republican Senator, at least, thinks Mr. Conkling would be glad to be released from the cares and duties of public life, and devote himself for the remainder of his days to law practice.

Mr. Conkling has not since made any sign of his purpose not to reenter official life, but the growing tion of Mr. Cramer to succeed him a probability that ignominious defeat awaits him at d'Affaires of the United States at Berne: Albany if he consents to enter the contest there for a renomination to the place he has abandoned makes it probable that he will make a virtue of necessity and seek rather to name, and subsequently become the power behind, his successor. His position as an outsider would have certain advantages for mischief and revenge, and mischief revenge, it is thought by those who know him best, will be the impelling motives of his immediate future. He would in as such would command that unreasoning sympathy which always goes out to the nufortunate, however much they may merit their fate. Then the irresponsibility of a private station for offensive operations against those in conspicuous public places, together with the prestige of his former contests and victories, will furnish him a political stock in trade for future operations which will, in his hands, not

be thought a contemptible outfit.

Mr. Conkling is a shrewd and astute schemer. With an orphaned Vice-President all his own, and State, the following : with powers which all the world acknowledges to be remarka) le, he may, without disclosing his handiwork, hope as a private citizen to fement discords in the Republican party in his State, if not in other and i States, and so jeopardize the success of the party at willing to be subservient will rise up and call upon him to come forward as its savior from destruction and defeat. That he would not hesitate to coalesce with factions of the Democracy, or with the Democratic party at large, to secure his ends, his recent connetting in the Senate with his political opponents

manifested so conspicuously its sense of relief at getting rid of him and his bickerings, and its hearty good-will toward the President by confirming his entire list of nominations, will not be pleasant or dignified. The Senate has made it to be seen very plainly that its members are content to give their "advice and consent" to the President as a body by the voice of its majority, and not as individuals; and should Mr. Conkling return as a member of the body be must utterly abandon the issue which he has raised and be content with exercising the influence of his individual vote, or, maintaining his principles, again throw up his resistion whenever the President makes a nomination to which he objects and which a majority of his associates approve. Surely, Mr. Conkling cannot abandon a principle for which he has suffered so much; and manifestly therefore the hints which his friends are throwing out, regarding the brilliant fortune which certainly awaits him as a private lawyer, should be heesed. Probably his mind has not been fully made up in regard to the matter as yet; but if the indications from Albany be not entirely misleading, the law office and the courts rather than the Senate ofter the most promising field for the exercise of the ex-Senator's varied and brilliant qualities for the immediate future.

CONKLING'S RESIGNATION FROM A SOUTHERN POINT OF VIEW - A CHAMPION BULLDOZER - STORMY

WASHINGTON, May 19 .- According to a paragraph. in The Evening Star of to-day Alexander H. Stephens

some one asked of the Hon, A. H. Stephens on Monstory of a suit between two men about the payment of a promissory note, down in Georgia, near where I live. The defendant admitted he had given the note and received the money, but said: 'Gentlemen of the jury, I have offered to pay him over and over again, and he would not take the money because he wanted to sue me just out of spite. It is nothing but spite.' The jury actually brought in this verdict: 'We find a case of spite,' Similarly," continued Mr. Stephens, "I find this action of Mr. Conkling a case of spite,"

Mr. Stephens also said, when some one remarked that Conkling and Platt had acted very much the same as the Southern Senators in 1861, who resigned their seats just because a President was elected whose views did not suit them, "Of course they have, and they should be treated just the same as the Southern Senators were, and not be allowed to come back until their disabilities were removed."

Since the departure of Mr. Conkling, business the Senate has advanced rapidly and smoothly Senators do not appear to miss Mr. Gorham, "the great C astitutional issue," upon whom, or which, they expended so much eloquence and wasted so many days. They miss Mr. Conkling, with a sense of

It has leaked out gradually that some of the Republican caucuses which Mr. Conkling attended were stormy. "Conkling is a champion bulldozer," said a Western Senator to-day. "The day the New York nominations were withdrawn he took me aside and said he had heard that even I was against him Yes, I replied, I am; that is I am going to vote for Robertson's confirmation if I ever get a chance. Then he went for me, but it didn't do any good,"

In one of the first caucuses after the appointmen of the Committee of Safety, Mr. Conkling drew a terrible picture of the disasters which would over take the Republican party unless the nomination of Judge Robertson should be withdrawn. Another Senator bluntly said: "This matter could be settled in an hour as well as not." "How," asked Mr. Conk-ling. "By your yielding, of course," was the prompt reply. "And," continued the Senator, "you ought to do it. I only tell you what nearly every man here thinks, but does not say." "That I will never do," exclaimed Mr. Conkling with energy. Senators continue to receive letters from their con-stituents urging them to "stand firm," assuring them that the Republicans are a unit in support of the Administration in the present controversy. in an hour as well as not." " How," asked Mr. Conk-

the Administration in the present controversy. Such letters have exercised considerable influence

Such letters have exercised considerable influence upon Senators.

By an error in a special dispatch to THE TRIRUNE, Senator McMillan was credited with having reported the Robertson nomination to the Senate. Senator Conger, who has been from the beginning very pronounced in support of the Administration, moved in Committee that the nomination of Judge Robertson be favorably reported and he instead of Mr. Mc-Millan, made the report to the Senate, and there moved that Judge Robertson be confirmed. It is understood that Mr. McMillan—who in the Committee voted to send for the papers in the case, which was equivalent to a motion to postpone—afterward voted in favor of Judge Robertson's confirmation.

SOME OF GRANT'S MISTAKES.

CR. CRAMER REMOVED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GRANT'S REQUEST-THE SON OF THE EX-SECRE TARY OF STATE NOT REMOVED OR TREATED WITH DISCOURTESY.

WASHINGTON, May 19 .- General Grant's letter to Senator Jones, published this morning, is commented upon in terms not very complimentary to the excusion in the mean the market of the action of the action

ground that the correspondence was private, and that a President of the United States ought not to enter into such a controversy in the public prints as it was evidently the purpose to bring about.

General Grant's inaccuracies of statement in regard to Mr. Fish, Mr. Cramer and General Badeau are noticed as being in substance identical with those in the Conkling-Platt letter to Governor Cor-

General Grant has hosts of admirers here, and no enemies. His letter is regarded as an unfortunate mistake into which he has been led.

General Grant's letter has elicited the following authoritative statement regarding the circumstances attending Mr. Fish's retirement from the diplomatic service and the selec-

When General Grant was in Washington in March, shortly after President Garfield's inauguration, he latter made a written memorandum in General mer was that he might be transferred from Denmark climate. The resignation of Mr. Nicholas Fish from the Swiss Mission, the same grade as Denmark opened and the President promptly availed himself of it, in supposed compliance with General Grant's earnest wish, personally expressed.

Mission, papers on file in the Diplomatic

Charge d'Affaires of the United States at Berne,

foregoing note to Secretary Blaine, is given in full.

resignation in the following letter:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your number 361 of the 7th inst. in which you lender your resigna-

On April 4, several days before Secretary Blame's matte service, offered him the Mission to Denmark, which is of the same grade with Switzerland. Mr.

Berlin P

As the Administration was not able to tender Mr.
Fish the Berlin Mission, and as he had declined
benmark, the correspondence ceased.

THE NEW-YORK NOMINATIONS. THE COURSE OF THE PRESIDENT UNCHANGED BY

for reasonable to the rainess. I

Washington, May 10.—The New-York nominations sent to the Senate teday ought to satisfy any reasonable man that the President meant exactly what he said when he declared that the would not discriminate, in making official appointments, against any element in the Republican party. Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Conking has forfetted any claims which he had upon the consideration of the Administration, his friends. Stewart L. Woodford, A. W. Tenney and the said A. A depatch from Viencia to the India News that during the said the past ones are in a pituide condition. At left a synarcome was broken open and the congregation growth and outside the first Viencia correspondent of the Duily News says that no doubt the resing in Liussia against the Jews is a conscience of the general discontent of the peasantly, and not of religious animosity. sideration of the Administration, his friends, Stewart L. Woodford, A. W. Tenney and General MeDougall. were first appointed at the instance of Mr. Conk ling. Mr. Tyler is not renominated; but in his be after taking so active a part with Mr. Conkling against the Administration. In his place is nemi-nated an active Republican in regard to whose character and capacity Fresident Garneld has per-

PLANNING FOR THEIR REELECTION. CONSULTATIONS OF THE FRIENDS OF THE EX-SENA-TORK-WHAT MR. CONKLING AND MR. PLATT EX-

ling leaders at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. Some of them came from Albany to consult with Mr. Plats but is expected to day or to-morrow. As soon as he ar Sharpe. Vice-President Arthur is also expected McCord and other local leaders were at the hotel last night in consultation with Mr. Platt. They had brought or Administration Republicans, were making a great den stood." The informant of THE TRIBENE continued that he had no doubt that enough Republicans ficient Republican votes to insure an election at the start, but he thought that the opposition would melt away as it had before, and that in the end both the ex-senators would be reclected. When asked if the Senators would be candidates for reelection he said that they situation. This gentleman, who is known to have the confidence of Mr. Conking, said that the situation now did not look favorable, but that the friends of the Sena-

Gambetta made a powerful speech in the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday in favor of the Departmental Elections bill, which was afterward passed. The Monetary Conference has adjourned to June 30. The Kurds intend to make another incursion into Persia.

A MINISTERIAL VICTORY. LORD ELCHO'S MOTION ON THE LAND BILL DE-

FEATED. LONDON, May 19 .- In the House of Com nons to-night Mr. Chaplin (Conservative), member fo Lincolnshire, Mid., resumed the debate on the second bill were revolutionary. The proposal to take away the landlord's rights without compensation was confisca-

nterprise was so kept down was that Ireland is under cleared out, bag and baggage, there would be little hope

Lord riches motion that the leading provisions of the bill are economically unsound, unjust and impolitic was rejected by a vote of 352 to 176. The announcement of the vote was received with lond cheers from the supporters of the Min stry. Mr. Partiell's departure from the House with about eighteen of his followers without voting was greeted with decision.

The Bully News says: "If the Land bill reaches the House of Lords by the 18th of July very fair progress will have been made."

Panis, May 19 .-- M. Gambetta, in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, powerfully advocated the De-

PARTS, May 19,—At the Monetary Conference to slay Mr. Evarts and Signer Issla (Italy) recapitulated their arguments in favor of 10 metallism, and with their

LONDON, May 19. The Kurdish Chief Obsi-

Losnos, May 19.-The Jews in England are

HOW THE DOTEREL WAS LOST.

Loxnox, May 19.-It appears from advice place Mr. Gould, who has been known as an ardent Macellan. The first is supposed to have been the burst Conkling man, is appointed. Marshal Payn to the of a boder used in condensing sea-water. The second not renominated. Probably he did not expect to was in the forward magazine. The vessel went down

THE ANGLO-FRENCH TREATY.

LONDON, May 19,-In the House of Commons his evening, Sir Charles W. Dilke, Under Foreign Secre French Commissioners, he said, would be M. Challemel-Lacour, the French Ambassador, M. Marie, of the Min-letry of Commorce, and Consul General Boulliat. Her Madesty's trovernment, he said, will immediately appoint Commissioner. Commissioners.

La France (Paris newspaper) states that should a treaty be concluded it need not be presented for ratification until a new Chamber of Deputies is elected.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 19 .- The Newmarket second spring mosting came to a close to-day. The race for a selling stakes was won by Mr. Lefevre's chestnut filly Agreta. The second place was secured by Mr. J. R. Keene's bay colt North Star, and the third place by

THE RUSSIAN CONSPIRACY.

rent some months and that St. Petersburg was under mined in several places is being in a measure confirmed by other cremistance-besides them ine in Sadown-st., and the bags of dynamic found in the Catharina Canal. The The ponce are now dragging the Krukoff Canal. The

Journal de St. Petersburg, in reporting the arrest of several Naval officers charged with implication in Minilist plots, expresses the hope that the heart of the revolutry hydra has at last been discovered.

OPPOSING THE ITALIAN MINISTRY. Rome, May 19.—Signor Nicotera, speaking a meeting of the Progressist Association last evening feelared that the Liberals should give Signor Sella no ruce, but prepare throughout the country for an elec-

-MEXICAN APPOINTMENTS.

MEXICO, May 19 .- The following appointnents are deemed probable : Senor Mariscal, Minister o Washington; ex-President Diaz, Minister to France; General Pacheco, Minister of Public Works; Senor Ra-mon Fernander, Governor of the Federal District; and Senor Emilio Velasco, Minister of Justice. Senor Za-nacona is to be recalled.

LONDON, Thursday, May 19, 1881. The Spanish Treasury has ordered the arrest of some officers of the Debt Department and some persons well known in business circles in Madrid, on charges of fraud and forgery. The event has caused a great sensation in

The new Hungarian loan of £16,000,000 four per cent gold rentes has been subscribed many times over, and closes at 3 per cent premium.

Revista Economica (newspaper) to suspension for twenty-

ne weeks for attacking the Government. Toroxto, May 19.—Hanian says he will row nowher but on Toronto Bay; and if Ross will come here and row he will give \$2,000, and find an unknown, who. with himself and Ress will put in \$1,000, making a grand surse of \$5,000 for the winner.

DEATH OF COUNT VON ARNIM.

LONDON, May 20,-A dispatch from Nice to The Daily News says Count Harry Karl Edward von Arnim, the Prussian diplomatist, died on Thursday

Count von Arnim was German Ambassador at Paris, and was subsequently found guilty by the High Court of State on charges of betraying his country, offending the Emperor and insulting Prince Bismarck and the Foreign Office, and was sentenced to five years penal servitude.

Harry von Arnim was born in 1824. He studied student. He was ardent, manly and heroic in conduct and a leader in literary circles. He was poor and

and a leader in literary circles. He was poor and proud, but he made his mark as a student.

After leaving the university he advanced rapidly in favor among men of the world, was appointed to diplomatic places, and about twenty years ago the Governoest sent him to Rome as its ambassador.

He was transferred in 1871, just after the Franco-Prussian war, to the Embassy at Paris, with the title of count. This was in a most important period, and the position required of him a rare degree of fact and irraness. Candid and moderate men have granted that he filled the post with marked ability and zeal for his country. When complaints were at last made against him, they had nothing to do with the discharge of his duties as a patriot. The real-difficulty was his shargerement with the German Minister of Foreign Affairs—Count Biemarck. The history of the personal hostility world.

The quarrel culminated in his being brought to trial before a secret court, and the regularity of the form of procedure was vindicated at every point. After a week the prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to one year's imprisonment, He twice appealed, and the first decision was in substance sustained each time. In the meantime he had been in Switzerland where the book was published which contained a history of the quarrel with Bismarck and all the papers that had not before been published. The authorship was generally attributed to Arnim. This work led to a second prosecution, resulting in a heavy septence. He, however, remained securely in exile at Nice, and thus escaped the rigors of the law. In person, Harry Von Arnim was a tall and handsome man with a heavy black beard, and a certain haughtiness of manner which has been said to have carried with it a mark of insincerity. He was twice married. The first wife brought him wealth and high station, and by her he had the son, a young officer of dragoons, who attended his fether divine he in the son is a supplied to the control of the control of the course.

FRAGMENTS OF WESTERN NEWS.

MEMORIAL MONUMENT UNVEILED.

CHICAGO, May 19.—The memorial monument of vicorse B. Armstrong, who organized the United outes Postal Enlivoid Service was unveiled to day in his presence of 5,000 people. An oration was delivered with the process of Carlo and Adams-sta; it was erected by larks in the service.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

HOTELS LICENSED AT LONG BRANCH.
PREPARED N. J., May 19. - All of the Long Branch
of is have been awarded licenses by Judge Sendder except

PORTS OF THE STATE OF THE PROTECTION OF THE STATE OF THE

State famatic Asymm.

MURICEUNG A BOY THROUGH JEALOUSY.

DENVER, Col., May 19.— A special to The Republican
syst At Nesterland, Col., on Monday might, Mrs. Nettic Still
shot and fatally wounded Alpharetta Ray, thirteen years old.
The cause of the deed was jealousy.

bor, since which lime nothing has been locard of them.

MILKESBARRE, Penth., May 19.—The smallpox
Sugar Notch and Wamante is increasing, ten new cases bein
r perted. To day a committee of ethices, saked the Count
Commissioners for add to prevent the disease from spreadin

THE ARMY WORM IN NEW JERKEY.

OCENNYILLE, N. J., May 19.—The miny wor
mate its appearance at West Farms and Mount Please,
about a week say, doing made damage to vegetation before
recent cold rain set in. The worm has disappeared for furness.

over 2,000 feet. SUICIDE IN JAIL.

TowsonTown, Md., May 19,—"corge L. Forreste an itemate of the County Jail at this place on a charge habitual drunk-times, consulted suicide this inorang i catting his throat with a knite. He was formerly a citizen prominence and wealth.

THE GUTTENBERG MURDER

KETTLER ARRESTED IN THIS CITY.

THE SUPPOSED MURDERER FOUND IN FRONT OF HIS HOME IN WEST THIRTY-SIXTH-ST .-- IMS STATE-MENT TO THE POLICE-HOW THE ARREST WAS BROUGHT ABOUT.

Martin Kankowsky, alias Louis Kettler, was arested last night at 9 o'clock in front of his dwelling at No. 510 West Thirty-sixth-st., on suspicion of being the murderer of Mina Muller or Schmidt, who was found dead in the Guttenberg woods. He was taken to the Twentieth Precinct Station in Thirtyseventh-st. His wife followed him, apparently not knowing what was the matter, and an excited conversation ensued between the two in German. The woman reproached her husband with having done what was wrong; to which he answered:

"Mein Gott! that woman ruined me." He was pressed for a confession, and stubbornly

refused for some time, but finally he made the following statement, which was taken down in

writing:

May 19, 1881, 10:15 p. m.

Martin Kankowsky, native of Alsace, are thirty-three, mason, married: I know Mina Schmidt; I did not know that she was married. She toid me that she loved me, and asked me to come with act to Germany. She said that she had wealthy relatives there and that they would take care of me. I went with her to Guttenberg and to Schutzen Park and net there two men who toid me that Mina did not love me, but loved another. She then ran away with the men and I have not seen her since. I went down to Christopher-St., where we had left our trunks, and had the same removed to my house.

The story of the arrest is heart talk in the restee of

The story of the arrest is best told in the words of Gustavus A. Seide, a reporter on The Evening Journal of Jersey City, to whose endeavors the capture

seems almost exclusively due.
"This is how I managed the matter," he said to THE TRIBUNE reporter in the Twentieth Precinct

"I went to Scherrer's Hotel in Christopher-st. this morning and asked for the address of the expressman who had taken away Mrs. Muller's trunks the day of the murder. Scherrer could not tell me, but a customer who happened to overhear our conversation described the appearance of the expressman. After much trouble I found the man, whose name is Strang. He informed me that he had carted the four trunks and a valise to No. 149 Charles-st., a bourding-house kept by a Mrs. Chifford. I immediately went there, and this woman then told me that a man bearing the description of Kettler, or Kankowsky as he now turns

by a Mrs. Clifford, I immediately went there, and this woman then told me that a man bearing the description of Kettler, or Kankowsky as he now turns out to be, had lodged in her house from the 4th inst, until this day last week, when he moved away with all his tranks save one, which he left his landlady 'for firewood.' Before making his departure he said he was going to California. Mrs. Clifford showed me the trank, which still was in her back yard, and told me further that Strang had removed the trunks from her house.

"I then returned to Strang and asked him to tell me where he had carted the trunks the second time. He did not know the address but said he ought to be able to find the house, so I feed him and we started together taking a trunk with us and also the trunk Kankowsky had left at Mrs. Clifford's. This we did to avoid suspicion, or rather to let the murderer think that we were brinzing him his property. About half-past 7 o'clock this evening Strang finally found Kankowsky's dwelling, a tenement-house, at No. 510 West Thirty-sixth-st. We had arranged it together that he should go upstairs, and in case our man was not at home he should remove his hat upon issuing from the front door. Strang was in the act of making this signal when a couple of policemen of the Twentieth Precinct suddenly pounced upon us, and despite our protests arrested as as suspicious characters.

"We were taken to the police station, and I succeeded in convincing the Capitain of our good intentions. He not only discharged us both but sent Officers Tregoning and Fitzgerald to help is arrest the markerer. We had yet two full hours to he in ambush before the fellow showed himself. At a few minutes before 9 o'clock a man went up the stoop of No. 510, who Strang declared was his former customer. A general rush was now made, and he was in our power. He struggled a little at first, became pale, and repeated rather savagely, "Was ist, Was ist," He has a wife

rush was now made, and he was in our power. He struggled a little at first, became pale, and repeated rather savagely, 'Bas ist, Was ist?' He has a wife and two children, who were frantic about the mat-

In Kankowsky's apartments were found three trunks belonging to the murdered woman, which station. They bore labels with the name and address: "Joseph Reymann, No. 52 Kue Ulissant, Paris, France." In the prisoner's pockets papers of the Ehrenritte Lodge, "K. and L. of H.," to which Mina Muller belonged; also a clipping from a German paper describing the recent double hanging at Newark.

from a German page.
Imaging at Newark.

Theodore Scherrer, the keeper of the hotel at No.
178 Christopherest, at which Kankowsky and the
dead woman remained a short time just before the
uninder, arrived shortly after the arrest and identified the prisoner. Kettler, or Kankowsky, is a man
the tale labor the modlinn height with a Hebri w.

marder, arrived shortly after the arrest and identified the prisoner. Ketther, or Kaukowsky, is a man slightly below the medium height with a Hebre west of face. When taken out of his cell for identification he trembled. He wore a blue cell for identification he trembled. He wore a blue cutaway coat, right black trousers and a stiffblack neckite. His clothing was besineared with mortar. To a famus x reporter he said, in his native tongue, which he speaks with a strong Alsatum accent?

"On leaving the pastorate May 3, Mina and 1 took a walk. When we reached Opdyke Wood two men suddenly came across our path. They seemed to know Mina who was a little the worse for liquor, and they began talking to her in a lively manner, not taking any notice of me. After a while Mina went away with them, telling mashe would be back very soon. I writed a whole hour, but no Mina came; so I finally concluded that she had deserted me and came back home. That is all I can say. Before tool I declare my self to be innoceal of any crime toward her."

Acting under the instructions of District-Atlancey Metall, of Jersey City, Special Officer Stanton and Constable Fanning were busily ragaged year-riday in securing withesses to testify at the inquest. Mrs. Louis Maxin, of No. 155 Teath-ave., this city, one of the sisters of the mardered woman, directed ex-Coroner Crame to prepare the Joseph for burial. It will be taken to her house this norming. No one was allowed to see the body yesterday. Coroner Wagnins began the inquest in the afternoon.

Edward Zabel, the beer-seller who sold the bottle of Rhine wine to the murdered woman; Mrs. Christinia Fink, whose beer-shop Mrs. Muller visited; Mrs. Sarah Jane Rigler, who showed her to the house of the Rey. Dr. Mabon, and John A. Schaman, the German who was asked by the minister to witness the marriage of Mrs. Muller and Kettler, were directly produced that my wife was going to the old country with another man," he said, "I went down to the steamshop wharf to see if she kailed on Wednesday. May 4. Bu

woman.

The testimony at the evening session presented no new facts, and the inquest was adjourned when the Coroner heard of the arrest of Kettler.

THE NEW-YORK BANKS.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THEIR CONDITION ON MAY &. WASHINGTON, May 19.-The following is an nistract of reports made to the Controller of the Cur-rency, showing the condition of the National banks in the City of New York (48 banks) at the close of business on Friday, the 6th day of May, 1881;

ra r	1. S. bonds to secure circulation 1. S. bonds to secure deposits 1. S. bonds on hand Other stocks, bonds and mortgages 1. Due from other National banks 1. Due from State banks and bankers 1. Bear estate furniture and fixtures 1. Commission of the security o	103,940 72 21,271,500 00 820,080 00 10,521,800 00 11,801,045 24 14,723,043 27 2,837,806 48 10,650,141 00 1,974,024 49 1,995,474 87 2,110,576 06 170,555,787 63 2,561,162 00 42,846 72
m ::L	certificates, \$14,175,000 silver com. \$461, \$12.54; silver treasury certificates, \$581,170; total Legal tender notes	65,044,008 60 11,785,084 00
he he	U. S. certificates of deposit for lega-tender notes Five per cent redemption fund.	3,093,000 00 967,788 00 1,005,165 39
D. of	Total	367,450,339 61
T,	Capital stock paid in	\$51,150,000.00 10,076,605.36 12,431,941.87
of by	National bank notes tasted 209,740 00 Amount on hand 209,740 00 Amount outstanding	19,008,445 00